THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1794. [N° 1666.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

WHILE calmness and serenity reigns throughout the State; while unanimity prevails, and the people are unanimously pleased with their Executive officer; is it not derogatory to the general weal (more especially at this all-important æra, when unity is essential to our political salvation) that a factious character should come forward, under pretence of better qualifications, to rouse a feud, and displace an officer, who has acquired, and still retains, universal confidence; whose accurate knowledge of external and internal politics; the connection of commerce and laws; and thorough information of the resources of the State," are of sufficient notoriety; whose principles are good, and not in anywise impeachable;—can Mr. "HAMPDEN" mean, by raising a party faction, to secure the general interest; or does he intend, by a trick of legerdemain, to juggle in himself, or one of his party; that will favour his schismatical temper and spirit, or prove instrumental perhaps to his promotion.——To portray the irregular impulse of genial depravity! the inconsistency palpable in misteken man! is a task, that calls for the greatest natural abilities, and knowledge of human nature, and of course for age and experience: Yet to detect the sophistries of Mr. "HAMPDEN's" mighty phalanx of ponderous weighty maxims, is within the power of juvenility itself: the blackness of his intention, and his poverty of genius, are equally conspicuous, and within the ken of quotidian dimness, and intellectual stupefaction.—His breach of etiquette, by ignorantly and humbly mistaking names, is an evidence of the dullness of his apprehension, or want of good breeding; or it is owing to a malicious production, which is equally demonstrative of sentiment of depravity, sterility of contemplation, a murky conception, and liability to imposition.

But the scriptural citation of Mr. "HAMPDEN," is stupendously irreligious; a mere feint, to facilitate his nefarious design; a specious show of theological impudence, that will render the pretender contemptible, and incur the disgust of every calm and considerate mind.—The general tenor of his infantile publication, is too ridiculous and absurd, for a serious and explicit refutation: As it is exposed to public inspection, it will, I presume, meet universal censure, and render the flagitious fabricator obnoxious to perennial odium; for surely for the peace, ought certainly to be obtained of him, whose fordid genius, from selfish motives, propels him basely to effect its breach.

MODERATIO.

March 19th.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, *February* 14.

THE house proceeded in the consideration of the report on the Delaware election.

The question for agreeing to the clause, which states that John Patton is not duly elected to serve as a member, being put, was carried in the affirmative, nearly unanimous.

The question on the clause of the report, which states that Henry Latimer is duly elected, being put, a debate ensued.

The question was at length determined by yeas and nays, 57 in favour of agreeing to the clause and 22 against it—Mr. Latimer was accordingly qualified, and took his seat in the house.

MONDAY, *February* 17.

The Post-Office business was taken up in committee of the whole. A vast number of new post roads were ordered without opposition. The committee then came to the consideration of that part of the report which relates to Newspapers, and it was moved, that the postages of them should be reduced to half a cent to distance not exceeding 100 miles, and one cent for any greater distance. The committee after some debate rose without taking a question, and the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, *February* 18.

The subject of the Post Office was resumed in Committee of the Whole. It was moved to reduce the postage on the transportation of Newspapers.

After some debate, the motion was lost, 44 to 40.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 19.

Mr. Fitzsimons gave notice, that he would to-morrow, move for the consideration of the report of the select committee reporting the naval armament necessary to protect the commerce of the United States, from the piratical spoliations of the Barbary Corsairs.

THURSDAY, *February* 20.

In Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. Trumbull in the chair,

The naval armament of the United States being under consideration a motion was made by Mr. Murray, to strike out, "Salt," and the duty intended to be laid on it, as one of the items reported by the select committee an object for taxation to compleat the armament—Whereupon a debate commenced, which continued nearly to the hour of adjournment, when the question was put, and 63 members rose in support of the motion.

FRIDAY, *February* 21.

Several petitions were read and referred—among which was a petition from sundry persons holders of the bills called New Emission money—praying that those bills may be provided for on similar principles with the other evidences of public debt already funded—Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The House then took into consideration the report of the Committee of the Whole, relative to the naval armament.

The first resolution being read, which states the naval force necessary for the protection of the United States against the Algerine cruizers: On the question for agreeing to this part of the report, the ayes and noes were called for, and were ayes 43, noes 41.

The other resolutions providing the ways and means, were severally read and agreed to, and the report was then referred to the original committee to prepare and bring in a bill.

In Committee of the Whole on the appropriation bill, Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The section which authorizes the President of the United States to anticipate the revenue to the amount of the loan was read.

This section after some debate was negatived.

The committee finished the discussion of the residue of the bill, which was reported to the House—the amendments were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

A committee was then appointed to inquire into the state of the Treasury, and to report the expediency of a loan. Adjourned till Monday.

European Intelligence.

The following Intelligence is received by the Ship Harriot, Capt. Hatton, in 56 Days from Lymington (England) arrived at Norfolk, and Capt. Howland, arrived at Boston, in 55 Days from Cork, viz.

LEGHORN, Nov. 27.

YESTERDAY we witnessed one of the most dreadful catastrophes. Le Scipion, a French ship, of 74 guns, carrying 600 men which was lying at anchor in this port with the British squadron under the command of Admiral Cosby, became a prey to the flames. At three o'clock in the afternoon, large columns of black smoke, rising from all parts of the ship, were the forerunners of the flames, which began to break forth a few moments after. The crew, who were almost all on board of her and had not the smallest suspicion of any accident, finding they could not withstand the rage of the fire, mostly flung themselves through the flames, into the sea, every one striving to escape with his life. Mean while a great number of the jolly-boats belonging to the British, Swedish, and Neapolitan men of war, picked up many of the unfortunate sufferers, and a great number of dead bodies were afterwards taken up, suffocated or drowned.

The rest, being invalids, or wishing to extinguish the flames, which began to spread in every part, fell victims.

About 4 o'clock, all the rigging and masts were seen on fire; the port-holes of the cannon resembled so many furnaces issuing a fiery lava. The guns, loaded either with grape shot or balls, went off, and threatened to set fire to the rest of the shipping.

Rear-Admiral Cosby, finding the squadron of his Britannic Majesty too near the French ship, and exposed to the most imminent danger immediately sailed from the harbour. Shortly after, the French ship bore away from her anchors all on fire; fortunately a strong gale from the land, had preserved the shipping in the harbour from destruction, while Le Scipion passed along, and that preserved great misfortunes.

About eight o'clock in the evening Le Scipion was to the Italian miles from the port, when the great explosion took place, in the store room, containing 300 barrels of gun-powder. The column of fire, rose to the height of near 300 fathoms; a large smoke ensued, which appeared interlaced with flames, and during several minutes the whole horizon seemed to be on fire.

The explosion was so great, that it resembled the effect of the most dreadful shock of an earthquake, and an immense number of window panes in this city burst. After the explosion of the store-room, the water rushed into the body of the hulk, which began to sink.

About two o'clock in the morning, no further signs of fire appeared on the surface of the sea.

In the morning, a piece of the ship was still seen out of the water, full of coals, and covered with bodies.

It is shocking to remark, that by a fire which lasted only a few hours, a ship was blown up, reckoned to be worth one million of piasters, besides 200 men of the crew, including M. de Goy, the Captain who would not quit her.

This dreadful accident is said to have been occasioned by a barrel of brandy being set on fire by a light, which was burning near it.

To the above loss we must add, that of a great quantity of live stock, and all kinds of provision, destined for Toulon.

FRANCE,

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

December 25.

To the Minister of War, by the Commander in Chief of the Army in Italy.

"Head Quarters at Ollioules, Dec. 19.

"*Citizen Minister,*

"Toulon is restored to the Republic, and the success of our arms is complete. The Promontory of L'Arguillette being the place which was to decide the fate of that infamous city, I have already informed thee, the position which it presents being to render certain the retreat of the enemies, or the burning their ships by the effects of our bombs, all possible means were combined on the 16th to conquer that position. The weather was against us, and made us suffer till about one o'clock in the morning, but nothing could quell the ardour of freemen combating tyrants.

"The Representatives of the People, Robertspierre, Saliceti, Ricard, and Freron, were with us. They set to our brothers an example of their most signal devotion. This fraternal and heroic union being well calculated to merit victory, it did not tarry long to declare itself in our favour; and soon by a prodigy fit to be quoted in history, put in our hands the English redoubt, defended by a double enclosure; a camp entrenched with hedges, consisting of chevaux-de-frize, abbatis, bridges, 23 pieces of cannon, 36, and 24 pounders, five mortars, and 5000 chosen troops: It was farther supported by the crosfires of three other redoubts, which contained 3000 men.

"The Republican impetuosity and the sudden capture of this terrible redoubt, which from those heights resembled an inaccessible Volcano, terrified the enemy in such a manner, that they soon abandoned to us the rest of the promontory, and spread in Toulon a panic which was raised to the highest pitch, when it was known that the squadrons had evacuated the road.

"I ordered on the same day the attacks upon Malbosquet, and other posts to be continued. Then Toulon lost all hopes; and the red redoubts, that of Pomet and Pharon, and several others were evacuated the following night.

"At last Toulon was also evacuted in its turn.—But the enemy, when withdrawing, had the address of covering their flight and we could not pursue them. It was rendered safe by the ramparts of the city, the gates of which being shut with the utmost care, it was impossible to obtain the least information.

"The fire which was at the head of the harbour was the only signal of their departure. We immediately advanced closer to Toulon; and it was not till after midnight that we became sure of its having been abandoned by its vile inhabitants, and by their infamous coalition, which foolishly pretended to subject us to its controul.

"The precipitation with which the general evacuation was effected, saved us almost the whole of our property, and the greatest part of the ships.—Toulon restores to us by force all that which its treason had wrested from us. I will speedily send you a flatement of all the articles worth notice.

"While the division of the west of our army prepared this great event—that of the east commanded by Gen. Lepoype, had advanced, with Barras, the Representative of the people, upon the Mountain of Pharon, and carried the last redoubt, all the rest like fort Pharon were evacuated by the enemy. We lost 15 or 18 of our brothers, and the number of wounded amounts to about 250. It is hardly possible to ascertain the enemy's loss, but only by the wounded who arrive among us; but we may assure you, that adding to the wounded the killed and prisoners, we took from them in this battle upwards of 12,000 men.

"Thus is terminated, citizen Minister, the counter-revolution of the South; we owe it to the brave Republicans who form this army, which has wholly and entirely well deserved of the country; and some individuals which compose it ought to be distinguished by national gratitude; I send you a list of them, and intreat you to receive favourably my demands; the list will make known to you, all those who have been more brisk in the action, and I expect with confidence the preference which I solicit in their behalf.

(Signed) DUGOMIER,
Commander in Chief.

DECEMBER 27.

Cornet, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, read the following letter:

Saliceti, Ricard, Freron, Robertspierre, and Barras, to their Colleagues composing the Committee of Public Safety.

Head Quarters, Toulon, Dec. 20, second year of the Republic, one and indivisible.

"The army of the Republic, dear colleagues, entered Toulon yesterday, at seven in the morning, after five days and five nights fighting and fatigue; it burnt with impatience to give the assault; 4000 shells were ready; but the cowardice of the enemy, who evacuated the place after having spiked all the cannon on the ramparts, rendered the scaling useless.

"When the enemy knew the capture of the English redoubt, and the whole promontory, and saw all the heights of Pharon occupied by the division of Gen. Lepoype, terror seized them. They entered Toulon treachery, they kept themselves there like cowards, acquitted like villains. They blew up the Fremantle which served as a prison for the Patriots; happily the latter, except six, found means to escape during the night. They burnt nine of our ships, and carried away three fifteen are reserved to the Republic, among which must be remarked the superb Sans Culotte, of 120 guns. Some boats approached it, as far as the harbour, whilst it were in Toulon; but two field pieces placed on the quay dispersed them. Four frigates were already burning when the galley slaves, who are the most honest people in Toulon, cut their cables, and extinguished the fire. The rope-yard, and the wood magazine, are not damaged. Fire threatening to consume the general magazine, we commanded 500 workmen to cut off the communication. There are some frigates left, so that the Republic has still a respectable naval force here. We found provisions of every kind, of which a flatement is making out, which we will send to you.

"The national vengeance is displaying itself, and shooting goes on briskly. All the wanton officers are already terminated. The Republic shall be revenged in a manner worthy of it! The manes of the Patriots shall be appeased.

"One of our batteries has sunk an English frigate.

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"The national vengeance is displaying itself, and the shooting goes on briskly. All the marine officers are already terminated. The Republic shall be revenged in a manner worthy of it! The manes of the Patriots shall be appeased.

"One of our batteries has sunk an English frigate.

"*Saliceta, Freron, Ricard, Robertspierre, Barras.*"

From the CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

PAROLY on CATO's SOLILOQUY.

Miss Ce---ia alone, with a Letter in her hand.

IT must be so—my friend, thou reason'st well!
Say whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire—
This longing for the happy wedding day!
Or whence this secret pining, and the fear
Of dying an *old maid?*—Why turns my ear
As if asham'd, while pleas'd, to hear of marriage?
'Tis but timidity that stirs within me;
For heaven itself declares we ought to marry,
And promises much happiness shall follow.
Much happiness! thou pleasing—anxious thought!
Thro' what variety of untried windings,
Thro' what rough scenes would I not pass to find thee?
The field of matrimony lies before me,
And settled sun-shine seems to rest upon it.
Where will I hold? If I have e'er a lover,
(And that I have, my neighbours all can witness,
Throughout the place) he shall delight in wedlock;
And that which he esteems, must make me happy.
But where, or how—this town delights in scandal;
I'm weary of contriving, how to endow;
Thus am I twice courted every day—a marriage—
Two methods of escape are in view,
These will secure me from the gaping crowd;
Or that will quickly waft us to the country.
The wife, secure in her fond husband, smiles
At *old maids'* jests, and laughs at all their envy.
For they will fade away, and lose their charms;
Grow grey with age, and never get them husbands;
But we shall live, to crown each other's wishes,
Unchang'd, amidst the various scenes of life,
The smiles of fortune, or her frowns.

NEW-YORK, February 10.

[The following was handed in print, by a gentleman late from London—'tis presented to our readers, as we received it; as a support of their faith in the Millennium, which, we hope, can be supported by scripture, reason, and the opinions of pious men, that it *will come*, and the time *soon*.]

2 Thessalonians v. 20.

Dear Sir,

EVER mindful, as I know you are, of what is curious, I have sent you a copy of a remarkable prophecy, found at Paris, and transmitted from a gentleman there to his friend in London; who writes that it was engraven on a Hag stone, two yards square, in Hebrew characters, and very elegantly inlaid with gold. It is supposed to have lain near 600 years under an old wall, taken down by order of the late king of France, to be rebuilt:—on removing the rubbish, from the foundation, this stone was discovered.

Permit me to assure you, that I heard it from a man of very strict veracity and honour, who is expert at Hebrew, and on whom I can rely for the truth of the circumstance. As it predicts a most glorious and universal Revolution in 1800, I heartily wish to congratulate you on the welcome news. I do expect *great changes* will take place *here*. The Millennium will soon come, I have been long satisfied in my own mind; may you and I prepare for it. O! may we live to see the ready obedience *defendant* alluded to—who, if this be true, must be now alive, past infancy, probably in Europe, perhaps in England—is the sincere wish of, Sir, your affectionate friend and servant, R. HAWES.

In the year 1790, there will be a rebellion against the French king, and when the present Pope dies, there will be no other elected.

In 1791, there will be a war amongst many of the European powers, against France.

1792, more of the Christian powers engaged in the war.

1793, the war increases through Europe.

1794, there will be few or no forms of religion observed in France.

1795, there will be a destructive disunion among the powers of Europe.

1799, there will be a great slaughter, and much blood shed by land and sea.

1797, there will appear a Gog and Magog*, that will make war against all nations in the world.

1798 there will be a great destruction, that will thin the inhabitants of the earth.

1799, there will come a *defendant of David*, who will perform such *acts of grace*, from the power derived from Almighty God, as to destroy Gog and Magog, and will cause, in

1800, the remnant of all nations to be of one religion and no more wars amongst men, who will be forever after in bonds of friendship, equality, and unfeigned love towards God and one another. AMEN.

* *By Gog and Magog I apprehend we may understand the open and secret enemies of evangelical liberty and equality or of genuine Christianity.*

Prince Edward: or a brace of Royal ANEDOTES.

RECENT.

WHEN Mr. GWELPH, alias PRINCE EDWARD, passing through Williamstown, Vermont, Mrs. ---- had the honor of his company at dinner. The *Royal* guest, after many important and *Royal* queries, (concerning the price of hops, the mode of constructing an apple-dumpling, or perhaps—the use of forks) turned his attention to subjects of a *literary* nature. Said he, "*You read the* BIBLE—*Do you, Madam?*" "Yes, sir," the modestly replied.—*Psalm-books too, I suppose—and hymn books—ha, Madam, ha?—You read no other books, here in the woods so, I suppose Madam?—ha? ha?" Madam? ha?* "No, sir" replied she, "my education is not extensive—I have, however, read ONE *English author—PETER PINDAR!*"

ANOTHER.

AT another place, in Vermont aforesaid, Mr. GWELPH called on a Green mountain *Tavern*, and being accompanied with his fair spouse, (for *true Princes*, you must know, have passions, as well as *men*) escorted from her ships a KISS;—and turning to her husband, asked him, how he felt to see his wife kissed by a PRINCE?—The *Yankee*, forgetting "the respect due to *Princes*," and too ungrateful for the honor done him, very *briefly* replied his boon, to Mr. NED's *posterity*;

LIBERTY.

THE whole country of the Seven United Provinces was not much larger than Yorkshire, in England; and when they began their contest with Philip the IId. for their liberty, contained about as many inhabitants. Philip's empire then comprehended in Europe, all Spain and Portugal, the Two Sicilies, and such provinces of the low countries as adhered to him; many islands of importance in the Mediterranean, the Milanese, and many other valuable territories in Italy and elsewhere; in Africa and Asia, all the dominions belonging to Spain and Portugal; in America, the immense countries subject to that crown, and the Spanish West-Indies.

His armies were numerous, powerful and veteran, excellently officered and commanded by the most renowned Generals. So great was their force, that, during the wars in the low countries, his Commander in Chief, the Prince of Parma, marched twice into France, and obliged that great General, King Henry the fourth, to raise at one time the siege of Paris, and at another that of Rouen. So considerable was the naval power of Philip, that in the midst of the same wars, he fitted out his dreadful armada to invade England.

Yet seven little provinces, or rather counties, inspired by one generous resolution, "to die free, and not to drag out their existence as slaves," not only baffled, but brought down into the dust, that enormous power, that had contended for Universal Empire; and, for half a century, was the terror of the world!

Such an amazing change, indeed, took place, that those provinces afterwards actually protected Spain, against the power of France.

To be SOLD by

GILES HOSIER,

GOOD wired bottled BEER, at Ten Shillings and Sixpence per Dozen.

To those that chuse to bring Bottles to exchange, at Seven Shillings and Sixpence per Dozen.

Newport, 17th of 3d Month, 1794.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, *in Tiverton, on the Premises of Henry Bowers, of Swanzy, on the 3d Day of April next, at One of the Clock in the Afternoon,*

SO much WOOD and TIMBER, standing on the Estate of the said Henry Bowers, as will discharge the Taxes and Costs, charged to said Estate in the Year, 1787, 1788, 1789, and 1791.——The said Wood and Timber will be sold, by me the Subscriber, on said Day, unless the same shall be discharged before.—The Conditions of Sale will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale, at the House of Benjamin Sawdy, in said Tiverton, near said Premises, by

EPHRAIM DAVENPORT,
March 15. (Collector of Taxes.

For *SALE,*

At PUBLIC VENDUE, *on Wednesday, the Second Day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock, on the Premises, if not, the next fair Day,*

That valuable Lot of Land,

commonly known by the Name of BAKER's SPRING, adjoining Malbone's Garden, late the Property of Jacob Barney, deceased, containing about Eight Acres.

N. B. Conditions will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

WILLIAM LANGLEY,
OBADIAH WILLIAMS, } *Adminst.*

Newport, Feb. 24, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Esquires, Administrators to the personal Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Esq; deceased, have represented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Estate of the said late Godfrey Malbone, deceased, is insolvent: Wherefore, the said Town Council hath appointed us, the Subscribers, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the said Estate, in order that the Administrators may know what Part of the real Estate, late belonging to the Deceased, will be necessary to be disposed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Persons, who have any Demands against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their several Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforesaid, on or before the second Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by said Town Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment to FRANCIS BRINLEY, } Administrators
JOHN MALBONE, }

State of Rhode-Island, Newport, March 2, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea by the Chest, Half and Quarter Chests; Franklin and close Stoves, Bar-Iron, Share-Moulds, Salt, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as usual, cheap for ready Cash.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, having continued since August last their Advertisement in this Paper requesting all Persons who have Demands against the Estate of said Deceased, to call and receive Payment, and all those indebted to discharge the Demands against them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but in few Instances attended to.—As there is the most absolute Necessity of compleating the Adjustment of said Estate without Delay, all Persons that are Indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands against them will shortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Those to whom said Estate is indebted are again requested to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DESLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport, January 20, 1794.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *February Session, A. D. 1794.*

UPON the Petition of the Town of Westerly, respecting a Highway lately laid out in that Town, from Mr. George Stillman's, jun. West Corner to Capt. Samuel Thompson, representing that said Highway was laid out by a Committee, who reported to the Town-Council, by whom their Report was accepted: That upon an Appeal to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, a Jury was ordered out, who sanctioned the Proceedings of the Committee and Town Council; and that the said Town is greatly aggrieved thereby; and praying that the whole Proceedings of the Committee, Town-Council and Jury, may be nullified:

It is Voted and Resolved, That this Petition be referred to this Assembly at the next Session: That public Notice be given, in the Newport Mercury, Three Weeks successively, to all Persons who have any Objections against granting the Prayer of said Petition, to appear and make the same: And that in the mean Time all Proceedings, consequent upon the Decree of the Town-Council, therein referred to, be stayed.

A true Copy:
Witness, HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

Garden Seeds.

Just imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at*

CHARLES DUNBAR's

Shop, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's,

EARLY Turnip, Dwarf, Marrowfat, Leadman's Dwarf, and green Marrowfat Pea; broad Windsor, early White, and Bush Beans; early May, early Yorkshire, early Sugar Loaf, large Battersea, green Savoy, yellow Ditto, and early Colewort Cabbage; Sweet Marjoram; early Dutch Turnip Cabbage, Tennis Ball, and Selisis, Lettuce; Scarce Beet; Orange Carrot; large Parsnip; Scarlet and Red Turnip Radish; large Onion; double Parsley; Celery; green Turkey Cucumber.

Good Red and White CLOVER,
Heard's, Burden's and Red-Top GRASS.

Newport, March 7, 1794.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Customers, and the Public in general, that she has removed to the House formerly occupied by JOHN FRYARS, deceased, near the Gaol,

WHERE she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING.——Those who please at her House may depend meeting with good Entertainment.—She also keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of SUSANNA HAMMETT (Spinster) late of Newport, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment; and all Persons, having Demands against said Deceased's Estate, are equally requested to present their Accounts for Adjustment, to

NATHAN HAMMETT, *Executor.*

Newport March 3, 1794

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of EBER SWEET, late of North Kingston, Yeoman, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Adjustment;—and all those indebted to said above Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

MARY SWEET, *Admix.*

North Kingston, March 6 1794

N. B. Those who do not comply with this Notice, their Accounts will be put in Suit.

From the CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

PARODY on CATO's SOLILOQUY.

Miss Ce---ia *alone, with a Letter in her hand.*

IT muſt be ſo—my friend, thou reaſon'ſt well!
Elſe whence this pleaſing hope, this fond deſire—
This longing for the happy wedding day!
Or whence this ſecret pining, and the fear
Of dying an *old maid?* —Why turns my ear
As if aſham'd, while pleas'd, to hear of marriage?
'Tis but timidity that ſtirs within me;
For heaven itſelf declares we ought to marry,
And promiſes much happineſs ſhall follow.
Much happineſs! thou pleaſing—anxious thought!
Thro' what variety of untrod windings,
Thro' what rough ſcenes would I not paſs to find thee?
The field of matrimony lies before me,
And ſettled ſun-ſhine ſeems to reſt upon it.
Where will I hold? If I have e'er a lover,
(And that I have, my neighbours all can witneſs,
Throughout the place) he muſt delight in wedlock;
And that which he eſteems, muſt make me happy.
But where, or how—this town delights in ſcandal;
I'm weary of contriving, thus 'tis ended;
Thus am I twice ſecure—my keys—a marriage—
Two methods of concealment are in view,
Theſe will ſecure me from the gaping crowd;
Or that will quickly waft us to the country.
The wife, ſecure in her fond huſband, ſmiles
At *old maids* jeers, and laughs at all their envy.
For they will fade away, and loſe their charms;
Grow grey with age, and never get them huſbands;
But we ſhall live, to crown each other's wiſhes,
Unchang'd, amidſt the various ſcenes of life,
The ſmiles of fortune, or her dark'ſt frowns.

NEW-YORK, February 10.

[The following was handed in print, by a gentleman late from London—'tis preſented to our readers, as we received it; as a ſupport of their faith in the Millennium, which, we hope, can be ſupported by ſcripture, reaſon, and the opinions of pious men, that it *will come*, and the time *ſoon*.]

Theſſalonians v. 20.

Dear Sir,

EVER fond, as I know you are, of what is curious, I have ſent you a copy of a remarkable prophecy, lately found in Paris, and tranſmitted from a gentleman there to his friend in London; who writes that it was engraven on a flag ſtone, two yards ſquare, in Hebrew characters, and very elegantly inlaid with gold. It is ſuppoſed to have lain near 600 years under an old wall, taken down by order of the late king of France, to be rebuilt:—on removing the rubbiſh, from the foundation, this ſtone was diſcovered.

Permit me to aſſure you, that I heard it from a man of very ſtrict veracity and honour, who is expert at Hebrew, and on whom I can rely for the truth of the circumſtance. As it predicts a moſt glorious and univerſal Revolution in 1800, I heartily wiſh to congratulate you on the welcome news. I do expect *great changes* will take place *here*. The Millennium will ſoon come, I have been long ſatisfied in my own mind; may you and I prepare for it. O! may we live to ſee the really illuſtrious *deſcendant* alluded to—who, if this be true, muſt be now alive, paſt infancy, probably in Europe, perhaps in England—is the ſincere wiſh of, Sir, your affectionate friend and ſervant, R. HAWES.

In the year 1790, there will be a rebellion againſt the French king, and when the preſent Pope dies, there will be no other elected.

In 1791, there will be a war amongſt many of the European powers, againſt France.

1792, more of the Chriſtian powers engaged in the war

1793, the war increaſes through Europe.

1794, there will be few or no forms of religion obſerved in France.

1795, there will be a deſtructive diſunion among the powers of Europe.

1796, there will be a great ſlaughter, and much blood ſhed by land and ſea.

1797, there will appear a Gog and Magog *, that will make war againſt all nations in the world.

1798, there will be a great deſtruction, that will thin the inhabitants of the earth.

1799, there will come a *deſcendant of David*, who will perform ſuch *acts of grace*, from the power derived from Almighty God, as to deſtroy Gog and Magog, and will cauſe, in

1800, the remnant of all nations to be of one religion and no more wars amongſt men, who will be forever after in bonds of friendſhip, equality, and unfeigned love towards God and one another. AMEN.

* *By Gog and Magog I apprehend we may underſtand the open and ſecret enemies of evangelical liberty and equality, or of genuine Chriſtianity.*

Prince Edward: or a brace of Royal ANEDOTES.

RECENT.

WHEN Mr. GWHELP, alias PRINCE EDWARD, paſſing through Williamſtown, Vermont, Mrs. P***** had the honor of his company at dinner. The *Royal* gueſt, after many important and *Royal* queries, (probably reſpecting the price of hops, the mode of conſtructing an apple-dumpling, or perhaps—the uſe of fools) turned his attention to ſubjects of a *literary* nature Said he, "*You read the* BIBLE—*Do you, Madam?*" "Yes, ſir," ſhe modeſtly replied.—*Pſalm-books too, I ſuppoſe—and hymn books—ha, Madam, ha?—You read no* other *books, here in the woods ſo, I ſuppoſe, Madam? —ha? ha?*" *Madam? ha?* "No, ſir," replied ſhe, "my reading is not extenſive—I have, however, read ONE *Engliſh author—PETER PINDAR!*"

ANOTHER.

AT another place, in Vermont aforeſaid, Mr. GWELPH called on a Green mountain *Taylor*, and being enamoured with his fair ſpouſe, (for *ſome Princes*, you muſt know, have paſſions, as well as *men*) extorted from her lips a KISS;—and turning to her huſband, aſked him, how he felt to ſee his wife kiſſed by a PRINCE?—The *Taylor*, forgetting "the reſpect due to *Princes*," and too ungrateful for the honor done him, very *briſkly* applied his foot, to Mr. NED's *poſteriors*; [illegible] him, how it made a PRINCE feel [illegible]

LIBERTY.

THE whole country of the Seven United Provinces was not much larger than Yorkſhire, in England; and when they began their conteſt with Philip the IId. for their liberty, contained about as many inhabitants. Philip's empire then comprehended in Europe, all Spain and Portugal, the Two Sicilies, and ſuch provinces of the low countries as adhered to him; many iſlands of importance in the Mediterranean, the Milaneſe, and many other valuable territories in Italy and elſewhere; in Africa and Aſia, all the dominions belonging to Spain and Portugal; in America, the immenſe countries ſubject to that crown, and the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies.

His armies were numerous, powerful and veteran, excellently officered and commanded by the moſt renowned Generals. So great was their force, that, during the wars in the low countries, his Commander in Chief, the Prince of Parma, marched twice into France, and obliged that great General, King Henry the fourth, to raiſe at one time the ſiege of Paris, and at another that of Rouen. So conſiderable was the naval power of Philip, that in the midſt of the ſame wars, he fitted out his dreadful armada to invade England.

Yet ſeven little provinces, or rather counties, inſpired by one generous reſolution, "to die free, and not to drag out their exiſtence as ſlaves," not only baffled, but brought down into the duſt, that enormous power, that had contended for Univerſal Empire; and, for half a century, was the terror of the world!

Such an amazing change, indeed, took place, that thoſe provinces afterwards actually protected Spain, againſt the power of France.

To be SOLD by

GILES HOSIER,

GOOD wired bottled BEER, at Ten Shillings and Sixpence per Dozen.

To thoſe that chuſe to bring Bottles to exchange, at Seven Shillings and Sixpence per Dozen.

Newport, 17th of 3d Month, 1794.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, *in Tiverton, on the Premiſes of Henry Bowers, of Sauſuxy, on the 3d Day of April next, at One of the Clock in the Afternoon,*

SO much WOOD and TIMBER, ſtanding on the Eſtate of the ſaid Henry Bowers, as will diſcharge the Taxes and Coſts, charged to ſaid Eſtate in the Year, 1787, 1788, 1789, and 1791.—The ſaid Wood and Timber will be ſold, by me the Subſcriber, on ſaid Day, unleſs the ſame ſhall be diſcharged before.—The Conditions of Sale will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale, at the Houſe of Benjamin Sawdy, in ſaid Tiverton, near ſaid Premiſes, by

EPHRAIM DAVENPORT,
March 15. *(Collector of Taxes.*

For SALE,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, *on Wedneſday, the Second Day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock, on the Premiſes, if fair, if not the next fair Day,*

That valuable Lot of Land,

commonly known by the Name of BAKER's SPRING, adjoining Malbone's Garden, late the Property of Jacob Barney, deceaſed, containing about Eight Acres.

N. B. Conditions will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

WILLIAM LANGLEY,
OBADIAH WILLIAMS, } *Adminiſt.*

Newport, Feb. 24, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent: Wherefore, the ſaid Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, late belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by ſaid Town-Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE aboveſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY,
JOHN MALBONE, } Adminiſtrators

State of Rhode Iſland, Newport, December 2, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, Half and Quarter Cheſts; Franklin and cloſe Stoves, Bar-Iron, Share-Moulds, Salt, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as uſual, cheap for ready Caſh.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE,

THE Subſcribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, having continued ſince Auguſt laſt their Advertiſement in this Paper requeſting all Perſons who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of ſaid Deceaſed, to call and receive Payment, and all thoſe indebted to diſcharge the Demands againſt them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but in few Inſtances attended to.—As there is the moſt abſolute Neceſſity of compleating the Adjuſtment of ſaid Eſtate without Delay, all Perſons that are indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands againſt them will ſhortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Thoſe to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted are again requeſted to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport, January 20, 1794.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, *&c.*

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *February Seſſion, A. D.* 1794.

UPON the Petition of the Town of Weſterly, reſpecting a Highway lately laid out in that Town, from Mr. George Stillman's, jun. Weſt Corner to Capt. Samuel Thompſon, repreſenting that ſaid Highway was laid out by a Committee, who reported to the Town-Council, by whom their Report was accepted: That upon an Appeal to the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, a Jury was ordered out, who ſanctioned the Proceedings of the Committee and Town-Council; and that the ſaid Town is greatly aggrieved thereby; and praying that the whole Proceedings of the Committee, Town-Council and Jury, may be nullified:

It is Voted and Reſolved, That this Petition be referred to this Aſſembly at the next Seſſion: That public Notice be given, in the Newport Mercury, Three Weeks ſucceſſively, to all Perſons who have any Objections againſt granting the Prayer of ſaid Petition, to appear and make the ſame: And that in the mean Time all Proceedings, conſequent upon the Decree of the Town-Council, therein referred to, be ſtayed.

A true Copy:
Witneſs, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

Garden Seeds.

Juſt imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at*

CHARLES DUNBAR's

Shop, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's,

EARLY Turner, Dwarf, Marrowfat, Leadman's Dwarf, and green Marrowfat Peas; broad Windſor, early White, and Buſh Beans; early May, early Yorkſhire, early Sugar-Loaf, large Batterſea, green Savoy, yellow Ditto, and early Colflower, Cabbage; Sweet Marjorum; early Dutch Turnip Cabbage, Tennis-Ball, and Seliſis, Lettuce; Scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; large Parſnip; Scarlet and Red Turnip Radiſh; large Onion; double Parſley; Celery; green Turkey Cucumber.

Good Red and White CLOVER,
Heard's, Burden's and Red-Top GRASS.

Newport, March 7, 1794.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that ſhe has removed to the Houſe formerly occupied by JOHN FRYARS, deceaſed, near the Gaol,

WHERE ſhe has opened a Houſe for BOARDING and LODGING.—Thoſe who put up at her Houſe may depend meeting with good Entertainment.—She alſo keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of SUSANNAH HAMMETT (Spinſter) late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate Payment; and thoſe Perſons, having Demands againſt ſaid Deceaſed's Eſtate, are equally requeſted to preſent their Accounts for Adjuſtment, to

NATHAN HAMMETT, *Executor.*

Newport, March 3, 1794

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of EBER SWEET, late of North Kingſton, Yeoman, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in for Adjuſtment;—and all thoſe indebted to the above Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

MARY SWEET, *Adminiſt.*

North Kingſton, March 6 1794

N. B. Thoſe who do not comply with this Notice, [illegible] have their Accounts put in Suit.